



is located at a steep cliff, inaccessible from three sides, at the foot of Mount Rumija. The strategic position and sources of drinking water were the most important reasons why the Old City of Bar, unlike other coastal cities, was built approximately 4 km away from the seashore.

This city, whose citizens earned a living from crafts, olive oil and the salt trade, was successively built-up over the centuries. The oldest parts are situated on a prominent plateau on a cliff, where the city gate from 10th-11th century is located. Not far from here, isolated from the inhabited part, there is The Citadel (Fortress), which used to have a purely defensive function.

Even today, there are remains of numerous churches of different styles and from different periods. The foundations of the Roman-Gothic Cathedral of St. Đorđe from the 11th century have been preserved, along with the two Gothic churches of St. Katarina and St. Veneranda, while the gunpowder factory and Ammam (Turkish bath) originate from the Turkish period.

The west part of the town was fortified later, first in the 14th century and then again, during Venetian rule in the 16th century. In this part of the town there are the remains of St. Nikola's Church, which was probably founded in the 13th century by Jelena Anžuska (d'Anjou), the wife of the Serbian King Uroš.

Situated in a small turning square in the city centre, there is a well-preserved church dedicated to St. Jovan. Out of the town, north of the upper fortress, there are well-preserved remains of an aqueduct from the 16th and 17th centuries, which supplied water from the mountain to the city. Modern archaeological research which revealed ceramics from the 8th-6th centuries B.C., the period when an Illyrian settlement used to be here, proved that the foundations of the Old Town of Bar are more than two and a half millennia old.



